The Chicago Tribune.

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HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—2 RAILROAD LABORERS TO GO out. Inquire at 74 Clark-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS FOR DU-buque, Iowa. Fare deducted from wages. Apply to-day, Sunday, Monday or Tuesday, at 74 Clark-st.

WANTED—SHIP DAY, 50 LABORERS TO go to Milwaukee. Apply at 74 Clark-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS FOR DU-buque, Iowa. Fare deducted from wages. Apply to-day, Sunday, Monday or Tuesday, at 74 Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS IT, to keep a young horse. Apply at 57 Madison-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Dubuque, Iowa. Fare deducted from wages. Apply to-day, Sunday, Monday or Tuesday, at 74 Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO BOYS TO FOLD AND WRAP papers. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—SALESMEN—OR LADIES WITH A few hours to spare. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE a horse, and do all that is required in a store. Apply at 167 Madison-st.

WANTED—8 HANDS FOR SALAMANZO AND Bell Factory. Steady work. Apply at 74 Clark-st. Fare allowed. Will accept any responsible business. Call at 74 Clark-st.

WANTED—20 WILL BE GIVEN STEADY work by one furnishing the advertiser a good recommendation. Address, stating where last employed, Box 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO SOLICIT FOR A RELIable business. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD TEAMSTER AND SO-ber, industrious man who has had long experience in the business. Address, with references, P. P. GAYLORD, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED CLERKS, GEnerals, to take charge of stores. Must be sober and industrious. Address, stating where last employed, Box 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO MORE EX-perienced SLATE-ROOFERS. Apply at 120 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—ONE RELIABLE MAN TO ACT AS collector, on a small salary and commission. Must be well recommended. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO DRIVE A HORSE and wagon. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

Teams.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FINISH-ing teamsters. Apply at A. L. HALE & BRUN, 21, 23, 25 and 27 North Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO TEAMS ON THREE HOUSE CAR-penters. Carpenters may also address Box 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL WOOLLEN DYER, one thoroughly acquainted with the FOULON PROCESS. Address, stating terms, J. D. MURPHY, 37 Broad-st., Milford, Mass.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY — FOUR FIRST-class GALVANIZED IRON WORKERS. Apply at 50 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY 2 GOOD TINNERS. None other need apply. C. H. OTIS, 103 Lake-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE-MAKERS AND CAR-penters. Good wages and steady work. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., between Wells and Lasalle-sts., up stairs.

WANTED—PAINTERS AT 26 NORTH HAL-sted-st. Apply at the building.

WANTED—CASSIMERE AND PANTERS AT 42 Lake-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE AND run a Planing Machine. Apply to J. C. HOLMES & CO., 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT 261 EAST Washington-st., Gordon City House. Steady work to the right man.

WANTED—A TINNER AT 78 WEST MADISON-st.

WANTED—A CUTLER, RUSH & CO.

WANTED—TWO OR MORE EXPERIENCED HANDS on Cornices. Apply to CORNICE, BRACE & CO., corner Green and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—AT 265 MONROE-ST., AN ENGINEER and two men, steady and competent; only need apply.

WANTED—A MAN TO SOLDER AND FIT UP Gas Fixtures. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs. LEONARD & CO., Chicago agents, between Dearborn and State-sts.

WANTED—A MATTRESS-MAKER. 35 WELLS st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE SPRINGER, AT shop corner Sydney, corner of Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARPENTER, TO fit. Inquire at 58 Lake-st. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED—AT HOWARD SWEETS'S COPPER Works, corner West Randolph and Desplaines-sts., a Boiler-Maker and Helper.

WANTED—CABINET-MAKER. APPLY TO R. ALTZ, 75 Canal-st.

WANTED—MARRIAGE AND WAGON PAINT-ers at 18 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD COPPERSMITHS. DAVID R. FORD, corner Washington and Clinton-sts.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS BARBERS AT 42 Lake-st., near the bridge.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES WHO WISH TO UNDERSTAND THE manner of their own not to travel, and deliver samples to dealers. Salary or commission. P. O. Box 1,972, Chicago.

WANTED—TO-DAY, AT THE LADIES' HELP Exchange, 42 clerks, to do house work; wages from $2 to $4 per week. Also, 10 girls to do chamber work. Apply at 141 Madison-st., Room 10.

WANTED—A LADY TO ACT AS SALESLADY in BARNETT & NICHOLS'S store. Apply to-day, or by mail, with reference, at 42 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO HAS HAD EXPERI-ence in Millinery. Must be a first-class worker. Apply at 160 Madison-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a child and help about the house generally, at 194 Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—FOR A BOARDING HOUSE, A GOOD, neat, capable cook; must be a good baker. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron. Apply at 91 Myrtle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, iron and do chamber work. Apply at 78 Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO housework in a small family. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD GERMAN girl for housework. No references required. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—AT THE BARBER'S CORNER OF Randolph and Canal-sts., one first-class Barber and Hair-Dresser; none but first-class need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family. Must be a good cook. Apply Sunday morning, 18 Sarah Sheppard.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family. Must be a good cook. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family. Must be a good cook. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family at 34 Henry-st., two doors east of Centre-av.

WANTED—GIRLS CAN FIND GOOD SITUA-tions in private families, hotels, to or out of the city, by calling at 74 North Clark-st., Sunday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in small, private family. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework, in a small family, at 84 North Sangamon-st., Sunday.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AND ALSO GIRL to do housework. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO housework in a small family. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CAPABLE GIRLS, GER-man or Swede, one to cook, washer and iron, and one to do chamber work and sewing. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL TO HELP IN THE kitchen and to do a large washing. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of two. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK AND the other to do general housework. Apply at 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework in a small family. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOM-an to do sewing and housework in a small family. Wages $3 per week. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—HANDS TO WORK ON NECKTIES. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—TO DO PLAIN SEWING AT HOME. Apply at 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; CO. Address, stating terms, 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FOR JANITOR. Address 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper or salesman in a line of trade; best of references. Address 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FOR bookkeeping, cash, or bookkeeper or clerk. Address CLERK, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AS INTELLIGENT young man as bookkeeper or salesman; has had business experience; good penman and accountant; steady, &c. Address B 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER BY A young man; is sober and industrious. Address P. J., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE OR HOUSE, by a young man of good address. Age 21. Has knowledge of law, and a fair education. Address 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, who has had experience in wholesale grocery business; is willing to work cheap for a steady situation. Address P. D., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had experience in banking; can furnish good reference; will accept any responsible business. Address B 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WILL BE GIVEN by one having the advertiser a good recommendation. Address 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A GOOD PENMAN, by one who has had some experience in the business. Address 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOK-keeper in any business requiring clerk, or to collect. Address 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a wholesale or retail store. Address 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN, AS bookkeeper or salesman. Address C. GOEBEL, 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN. AD-dress, stating terms, DAVIS, 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man; can give the best of reference as to character and ability. Address 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM AND coachman; can give the best of reference as to character and ability. Address 167 Fifth-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Daily, delivered, Sundays excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday Edition, 35 cents per week.
Sunday Edition, delivered, 10 cents per week.

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1870.

The Sunday Tribune.

The TRIBUNE of to-morrow will contain the usual large number and variety of advertisements which crowd our columns at this season of the year, and which make it indispensable to everybody who has anything to buy or anything to sell; or who wish to know what other people are buying or selling. The principal portion of the reading matter which our subscribers look for in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE will be found in The Supplement.

THE WAREHOUSE ARTICLE.

Mr. Turner, of Stephenson County, member of the Constitutional Convention, is evidently a "bad egg." We endeavor to treat all the members of the convention, by whatsoever party elected, according to their true dignity, and, keeping this principle in view, we are compelled to describe Mr. Turner as above stated. He has distinguished himself during the convention in two ways; first, by taking the chair of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, against the people, on the fee question—for which, we presume, he got his own fee, as we can conceive of no other reason for his course; and, second, by making an attack on THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in reference to the warehouse question.

We shall not condescend to reply to Mr. Turner's attack upon us. If the reasons we have given for our course on the warehouse question are not satisfactory to the public, the public will, undoubtedly, let us know it in due time. But we embrace this opportunity to make a brief *resume* of the course of opinion, (not merely our opinion, but that of the convention as well), on this important subject.

Some ten or fifteen years ago, the first grain elevators were built in this city, for the purpose of handling, transporting, and storing grain in bulk. They were, *de facto* as well as *de jure*, the freight depots of the railways for receiving and delivering grain. The idea of making an extra charge for handling grain at the depot it did not enter into the heart of any railway official to conceive, until some time later, when the operations of storage became complicated with the question of handling. The right to charge for storage, after a reasonable time (the contingent of grain having been notified of its arrival in the depot), cannot be disputed. Here is a new element—handling. Storage, the railway men said, was not in their line! They were carriers merely. How could they be warehousemen, and carriers at the same time? Impossible! So they invented a warehouseman, who should not be a carrier at the same time—and put him in charge—of what? Of their own depot for receiving and delivering grain—allowing, or enabling, him to charge, not merely for storing, but for *handling* the grain, which the railway men could not charge for themselves! This was the first step was to deliver everybody's grain to these warehousemen, willy nilly—that is, to establish a toll-gate between the farmer and his market, on a free road, giving to the toll-gatherers the right to fix the rate of toll.

Things went on in this way for many years, going from bad to worse, of course, until it came to be generally conceded by all parties that these toll-gates were lawfully established—that nobody had a right to travel without paying toll to the tollgatherers, and that the only possible ground for dispute was as to the amount of the tolls and the mode of collecting them, whether they could be collected twice or the same person for the same article carried.

Of late years, the toll-gates have been known as Bastile rays, "between robbery, half-robbery, and quarter-robbery." When this venerable abuse became a matter of public controversy, a short time since, we adopted the opinion of the majority of the Board of Trade (in whom we had been accustomed to place most confidence). They were going in for quarter-robbery, and so we went in for quarter-robbery. But, as the contest warmed up, and we had occasion to investigate the grounds upon which the anti-toll-gate men based their opposition, we found that the Supreme Court had preceded us, and had decided, in substance, that these toll-gates were illegal altogether, that they were a common nuisance, and that it was the duty of the people to—the axes and other edge tools which the common law had abundantly and conveniently provided to our hand, to demolish them altogether. It appeared, also, from the debates that the legislature which had been had on this subject, in the interest of grain producers, had somewhat impaired and blunted the implements of the common law, and had really put the farmer and traveller on the public highway in the condition of the man that Mr. Halstead's room is easy of access, and that visitors having business with him are never denied.

Meanwhile, the gentlemen who were going for quarter-robbery had, in conjunction with Mr. Cary, of Chicago, and Mr. Turner (very honest gentlemen), proposed an article, to be inserted in the constitution, based upon the idea that these toll-gates had a right to exist. They either conceded the right of the railway to deliver the farmer's grain to irresponsible parties without his consent and against his protest, or proceeded to legislate upon the idea that that assumed right was not to be called in question—to make no difference which. They commenced their legislation at a period of time immediately after the grain had been taken away from the owner and delivered to his enemy. We maintained that, if there was to be any legislation at all on the subject, the boot was doubled, since a constitution could no more enforce itself than the common law), this was not the proper place to begin. We pointed out the danger, clearly set forth in the Supreme Court's decision, of impairing rights, already existing at common law, by putting the proposed article into the constitution. We also showed that the phrase, "public warehouse," employed in Mr. Cary's article, had both a statutory definition and a memorable definition, signifying a warehouse where the grain of different owners is mixed, and that the mixing of grain, without the consent of the owners, was at the very bottom of the difficulties which had been complained of; also, that it seems to have possessed the framers of this article, that, if they could declare all warehouses to be "public warehouses," the public would have more rights in them than they now have. This was akin to the absurdity of dispensing with the keepers of the toll-gate as to the amount of toll they should levy, and how they should levy it, instead of attacking the toll-gate system and demolishing it at once.

We suspected to be accused of changing our ground to the interest of the toll-gate keepers, and of being bought by them, because we had abandoned the position of quarter-robbery, and gone in for no robbery at all. But we could not allow these well-meaning gentlemen to divert us from our purpose of going to the root of the evil. We have the satisfaction, now, of observing that the convention have, in the main, adopted our views. The Warehouse article they have stricken out in toto. Mr. Cary's article is left in like shape. Some of the original words and phrases have been retained, but the whole theory of the article has been changed. The central idea of it now is that the owner of grain may elect to put it into elevator or not. If it goes in, it goes with his consent, and it is thereafter to be handled in a certain way. This confers upon him no new right, it is true. He had it before, if he had chosen to enforce it, and he has it now without any order to have it. One of the most valuable provisions of the article, however, is that which declares that nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any person of his ordinary remedy in the courts of justice. Another important one is the declaration, in substance, that the phrase "public warehouse" shall not be construed to authorize the mixing of the grain of different owners.

With these amendments and with some really good provisions which have been introduced, the article is certainly acceptable to us, and, we think, will be so to the people of this State. The only material objection to it is, that it is a piece of special legislation, and, therefore, not appropriate to the constitution. This objection would have more force if it were the only piece of special legislation to be found there. We imagine Mr. Turner's objection to it is of the same sort as his objection to any distributance of the fees of the Cook County office-holders.

TIT FOR TAT.

The bill passed by the Senate and now before the House, giving an additional grant of lands to the Northern Pacific Railway, contains a clause requiring that the road shall use only American iron. This bill is a remarkable combination of reckless waste and reckless taxation. The United States grant to the railroad company a body of land forty miles wide and 1,600 miles long, equal to nearly 41,000,0000 acres of land. The value of this land may be judged by the fact that the friends of the bill have voted down all propositions that it shall be open to actual settlers at $2.50 per acre. Having thus *encouraged* the building of the road, another clause is inserted to discourage it. The bill provides that the road shall not be built, unless the proprietors pay to certain iron manufacturers 55 per cent more for the rails than they can be purchased for. Here is a combination between the land monopolists and the iron monopolists—a pleasant game of tit for tat. To build this road of ordinary rails will require 160,000 tons, upon which the present tax is about $15.60 per ton, and this furnishes a bounty to the rolling mills of Pennsylvania of over $2,500,000, and this is what they have levied every time the track is renewed. If the Bessemer steel rail be used, as it ought to be, the tax of $36 per ton lately voted on that article will amount to a gratuity to the same persons of nearly $6,000,000. We now the secret why by Mr. Halstead was unjustifiable. But it does not detract from Mr. Halstead's character as a fighting man (if that be his character), that he did not rush after Mr. McLean. When the latter applied his epithets to him, and assailed him with his fists or with deadly weapons, or send him a challenge. Mr. Halstead's place is in his office, whether he calls himself a fighting man or not, as the recent article, replying to an insinuation in the *Inquirer* that it was difficult to get access to the correspondents of the *Commercial* office, in consequence of a strike among the printers, latter remarked:

"By way of remark, in addition, for the benefit of the editors and proprietors of the *Inquirer*, whose fraternal feelings for their employes, and perfect freedom in business intercourse prevails on the subject, we would say, gentlemen, that the reason that Mr. Halstead's room is easy of access, and that visitors having business with him are never denied."

Our distinguished diplomat at the Court of Bogota, General Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, announces, that he has negotiated a treaty with the Columbian Government, relative to the Darien Canal, "with enormous advantages for the United States." The nature of these advantages is doubtless too multifarious for extended enumeration and too sublime for easy comprehension. But Minister Hurlbut, whose abilities as a financier even exceed his diplomatic powers as a General, and his accomplishments as a diplomat sums up the whole case in the easily estimated statement that the canal cannot pay less (which implies that it will probably pay more), than 12 per cent on a capital of $100,000,000." The canal will certainly pay a dividend, therefore, of $15,000,000 a year. It is pleasant to have a fun lamental fact like this to start with." Fifteen millions annually would cover about all the freights now carried on the entire foreign commerce of the United States, whether carried in American or foreign bottoms. Compared with this, the commerce that has heretofore been carried on between points that would be served by the Darien Canal is about as 1 to 100. There is so much of the trade between the Atlantic States and California as would not go over the Pacific Railroad, the Panama route, or by Cape Horn; also, as much of the trade of England with Australia, China and India as would not prefer the Suez route, or the all-ocean route; the remnant of the North Pacific whaling trade that was not killed by petroleum, and that could afford to pay canal tolls; and, finally, a spirit of pure speculation, which would be sure to be on hand. Of course, if the Darien Canal were a surplus of $5,000,000 a year, it will be perceived that when Minister Hurlbut expects the Darien Canal to pay five per cent on its cost, he only looks for one hundredth part of the tonnage which passes through the Erie, he calculates upon an assumed expansion of five hundred times, or 50000 per cent. In the present business, which calls for a Darien Canal Stephen's finance is good.

On the 2d of May, Sir John Macdonald, on behalf of the Canadian Government, introduced in the Dominion House of Commons a bill for the government of the Red River country, and for its admission to representation in the Dominion Parliament, as an integral member of the Canadian Confederacy. In the British House of Lords, three days afterwards, Earl Granville, Colonial Minister, announced a telegraphic dispatch from Sir John Young, Governor General of Canada, reporting the pacific settlement of the Red River rebellion. We have received 86 folios of the correspondence relative to the rebellion, but the gist of the proposed made by the Dominion Parliament is the bill. Such acceptance may, however, have occurred, and it seems probable that the dispatch from Sir John Young announced a settlement on the basis of the bill introduced by Sir John Macdonald. The bill proposes to name the new province "Manitoba," which is Indian for "the speaking God." Manitoba is to have a Lieutenant Governor, "under a superior to it is, that it is a piece of special legislation, and, therefore, not appropriate to the constitution. This objection would have more force if it were the only piece of special legislation to be found there. We imagine Mr. Turner's objection to it is of the same sort as his objection to any distributance of the fees of the Cook County office-holders.

The last struggle on the negro question is among the doctors. There are several medical societies in Washington City, and there are several doctors there, who have also enlisted in politics, and who are called politicians. Some of these associations will not tolerate negroes in members of the profession, nor will they recognize other doctors who do. No person having a negro doctor, no matter what the case, can have the services of a white doctor, if the said doctor, and the man may die before a white physician will hold a consultation with the black one. The National Medical Association is just now holding an annual convention at Washington, and the question was raised whether delegates representing societies which admitted negro members, or which recognized that a negro could be a physician, should be admitted to representation. After a long debate the convention excluded every association which recognizes a negro member of the profession; all of which is very ridiculous. The majority against colored doctors was only twenty-two, but the vote does not settle the matter, for the same question will be raised every year until the negro is admitted. The Democracy for half a century were wont to picture the time when every respectable person would leave Congress the moment a negro member was admitted, but when the time came that a colored Senator took his seat, and made a speech, the Democrats bore the degradation very well, and not one resigned. So with the doctors. The time will come when negro students will be admitted at all medical colleges, and when the fact of their professional existence can not be ignored, and they will be admitted into all medical conventions, and then they will cease to be objects of special interest. The convention, by postponing their recognition, have succeeded only in giving to the colored members a peculiar interest in the public estimation which they would not otherwise have had.

Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, has introduced a bill to require that, on motion of either party to a suit in the United States Courts, the Judge shall order a jury to be composed of men competent as jurors otherwise, half of the nation or race to which such party belongs." The colored people of the South are citizens of the United States, and enjoy all legal rights and privileges the same as the white citizens. Therefore they are not entitled to peculiar distinctions on account of color. This bill establishes a legal distinction between the two races, and pits one against the other, by treating them as hostile. Juries are now selected without reference to color, and, if we ever get rid of the prejudice of race, this rule should be enforced. The moment we break it down by requiring that juries shall be made up of an equal number of whites and blacks, we violate the legal principle of the race which it has cost so much time and effort to establish.

But Mr. Sawyer's bill goes further. It requires that, if a Frenchman is a party to the suit, one-half of the jury shall be French, if a Swede, half of the jury shall be Swedes, and so on. This is reflections that we can hardly suppose there is any serious intention of passing the bill.

Apropos of the pending discussion as to the power of Congress to make the government notes legal tender, it may not be amiss to inquire whether the new issues, constantly put forth in replacement of the old, are a legal tender. A majority of the Supreme Court decided that the power to make a legal tender was indefensible, except as a war power. A war power surely does not mean a power to replace old bills with new, in time of peace, in order to maintain the brightness and freshness of the paper. It seems to have been tacitly admitted, since the late decision of the Supreme Court, that any new issue of greenbacks which would increase the total volume of the currency would not be an exercise of war power. If not a war power, it is not a legal tender. But is it any more the exercise of a war power to issue new greenbacks to increase the volume of the currency, than to maintain it? This question is one which may come into practical importance, since so large a number of the "peace greenbacks" are taking the place of the war issues, that we shall soon have very few of the latter afloat.

Mr. John Russell Young has indited an article in his new paper, the New York *Standard*, entitled the "Pirate of the Press," in which the leading character is Mr. Chauncey A. Fuller, one of the reporters and disinterested witnesses of the squabble, candor compels us to say that Mr. Young has received sufficient provocation to justify some kind of a retort, and this without regard to the question whether the attack in him was founded in truth or not. Whether it is worth while to liken Mr. Dana to a popular chamber utensil, we Border Ruffians are, perhaps, not qualified to decide. But if the thing had to be done, the following quotation from Carlyle, with which Mr. Young concludes his article, is, perhaps, as delicate a way of suggesting the analogy as the case admits of:

"Many a foolish vessel of dishonor, unnoticed and with no virtue in its own dark corner, has escaped impressively to the world when the Queen sat on the summit of some furniture wagon. Wagon and queen are gone; but the vessel, or part of it is covered; and so, in either case, the vessel of dishonor, which was to be, and will in cleaning some street, will affect us no more."

Little Rock, Arkansas, wants a Custom House, Court House, Post Office, and general public building, which Little Rock thinks can be built for $250,000. The Senate Committee have recommended us to expend $100,000 for that purpose. The same committee have recommended the expenditure of $300,000 for a like building in Albany. We are glad to notice that, in each case, the committee require that, the plan of the buildings shall, in no event, call for or require any additional expenditure beyond the sum named. This wholesome restriction has been made necessary by the architectural flights of Mr. Mullet, who has been in the habit of making plans for public buildings to suit himself, utterly regardless of the ultimate cost, and without any particular reference to law.

The New York *Tribune* says:

"If we are to legislate, Free-Traders is equal to the task. If their economic views are dear to them, come and let us hear them. If they can defend their convictions, we insist on equal respect for our own."

We were on the point of observing that we do not respect the economic views of the New York *Tribune*, and do not care whether it respects ours or not, when our eyes fell upon the following utterances in the same article from which we have quoted:

"It is our profound conviction that an import of *one hundred millions per ton* on pig iron, with like duties on everything else manufactured, would prove an immediate blessing to our country," etc.

It is hardly necessary to add that we have the most serious contempt for the economic views of the New York *Tribune*, and that we altogether spurn the basis of its proposed compromise.

The *Washington Chronicle* seems to be dissatisfied by our recent article on Senator Trumbull's speech on the Georgia question—distributed principally on Senator Morton's account. Let the *Chronicle* wait until the testimony of Senator Edmunds' Investigating Committee is published, and it will have reason to be disturbed on its own account, if, indeed, anything can disturb it after the Alaska investigation.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Rock Island entertains its less by the flood at present.

The Thirteenth Illinois Infantry will hold a reunion at Rockford on the 25th inst.

The Illinois Medical Society will hold a three days' session at DIXON, commencing next Tuesday.

The baptismal font, south side, and chancel, for the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rockford, have been presented by Mrs. Dr. Haskell, of that city.

The main business portion of the village of Sterling was visited by a fire on Thursday morning, which destroyed property to the amount of $30,000.

The Illinois State Sunday-School Convention will be held on the 24th, 25th, and 26th inst., at Peoria. The following subjects have been selected for discussion, and written essays will be placed in the hands of those named to open the discussion: "Primary Class," Rev. J. H. Kinney; "Teachers' Meetings," Rev. Dr. Gurley; "Normal Classes," Rev. Dr. Dyer; "Duties of Parents," Rev. Dr. Goodwin; "Duties of Pastors," Rev. Dr. Fulton; "Duties of Superintendents," Rev. Dr. Fulton; "Duties of Teachers," H. S. Smith; "Duties and Prerogatives of Visitors in Addressing," N. G. Orr; "Duties of Officers of Legislature," Rev. E. H. Cushing; "Mechanical Dentistry," A. W. Thompson; "Duties of the Dues and Abuses on the Teeth," R. H. Ellsworth.

The Wabash Agriculturist of the 6th says: "Some gentleman left a basket of eggs at this office Saturday afternoon, discovered the fact only a few days since, and the eggs were found to be in a somewhat advanced state of incubation. Some of them had actually hatched out, and the chickens were crawling about in the basket, which was also filled with feathers. The basket was left on the floor of the office, and the cat, finding the eggs, which they evidently thought were placed there for their especial benefit, proceeded to make a feast of them. The basket was left by a gentleman who had just moved into the country, and who was about to commence housekeeping, and who, in the hurry of moving, had forgotten all about

...ture had a shattering blow in the way of ...

...It is only for the interest of the guilty, or ...ose who are afraid that they may be guilty, ...at the community is to endure the ...ent of the enormous cost to obtain the ...ts of such a trial as this. It may be fairly questioned whether he is right in resorting to the 20 separate issues ...ed by the defendants, or whether he should ...ve taken issue on the general charge, and ...ed the whole matter in a single trial. ...ere is no question as to the power of the ...ourt to sever from each defendant, and try ...m separately, according to his own ideas of utility, or ...ency. The conduct of the accused was called ...to question by them in taking individual ...ges, even without the knowledge of the ...ourt, in view, however, of the fact that ...ere is a strong sentiment in the world, ...d a desire of the Council should be exercised ...ardly to avoid letting any question in the ...y of individual charges as to the manner in ...ich the whole subject has been investigated. ...here all others, should beware of placing a ...ending factor in the way of his own case. ...ere all the accused are concerned, we ...ommend the adoption of the following action, ...amely:

"1. That while the specifications contained ...n the various charges preferred against Rev. C. D. ...urdy have, in a variety of particulars, not been proved; and while there is reason to believe that said specifications are to a considerable ...egree exaggerations and distortions of facts, yet in the judgment of the Presbytery the conduct of the accused, as a whole, has not been under investigation, it constitutes, as ...as the Presbytery can judge, a valid objection ...o the ministrations of the said Burdy within the ...imits of this presbytery, which objection must ...e sustained as far as may be of the appearance ...f, and with the concurrence of conscience, ...ow long ago, which prompted the dissolving ...f any ecclesiastical relations calculated to encourage or countenance in any way.

"2. That for the offenses now enumerated ...he censure known in our Book of Sacrifices as ...reduction to the footstool be required, and that ...e be solemnly warned to guard hereafter not ...ly against the sins which have brought upon ...im the charges and censure, and also against ...ll causes of Christ, and all such reproach, ...y the exercise of everything a the variance with ...e standing as a professed Christian.

"3. That the Presbytery be and is hereby ...ressed to the unbroken line of entanglements ...r the sheriff's office, and that no sale ...e stopping bills forming this minute. ...tion are ...ertook to do, or ...ertook to do, ...ertook to do, ...ertook to do,

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Work Projected for the Coming Season.

The following will give an idea of the street improvements which are to be done next year, but not all of the paving for which will be projected by the Board of Public Works during the present season. The figures given show the amount of which the paving is to consist, and the number of feet to be paved. Archer avenue, from Lumber street to North Robey, 2000.12.

Archer avenue, from Robey North LaSalle street, from Kinzie street to Chicago avenue, 217,780.00.

Curbing, filling, and paving Canal street, from Chicago avenue to Kinzie street, 84,240.00.

Curbing, filling, and paving Oak street, from North Wells to Larrabee, 211,410.00.

Curbing, filling, and paving Ogden avenue, from Cityourse place to Fullerton avenue, 203,400.00.

Curbing, filling, and paving Michigan street, from Lake Park avenue to Ninth, 34,320.

Curbing, filling, and paving Park avenue, from Bush to Lot 10, Kinzie's addition, 34,320.

Curbing, filling, and paving Division street, from State street to Halsted, 205,200.

Curbing, filling, and paving Griswold street, from Clybourne place to Twenty-ninth street, 211,200.

Curbing, filling, and paving Calumet avenue, from College Grove avenue to Twenty-sixth street, 98,280